

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 35

ADVERTISEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—Victims—Solon SINGLES.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FLEETIN DANCING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE BURLESQUE EXTRA-VAGANZA OF THE FORTY THIEVES.

ROBERT THEATRE, Bowery.—THE ETUPE—SKETCHES WITH A FEW FEATURES.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—LA PERICHOLE.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—FLEUR DE THE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—MUCH ADU ABOUT NOTHING.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—STREET LATE NEWS—DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPY DUMPTY, WITH NEW FEATURES.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE RABBIT JAPANESE TROUPE, &c.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.—EMILIA GALLOTTI—DIE SCHWABENLEIN.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—AFTER DARK.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STORIES.—FLETCO.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 54 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.

TOMMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—AFTER LIGHT, &c.

HOOLEY'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—DIDN'T I LOVE HIM, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 43 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, February 2, 1869.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents a quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement can receive the HERALD at the same price it is furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated February 1.

The first business of the Spanish Constituent Cortes on assembling will be to establish a Directory to govern the country until a sovereign is chosen. A deputation of citizens in favor of a republic waited upon the Ministers on Sunday last and requested them to issue a decree declaring the separation of Church from State. Public demonstrations and the utterance of political cries by the people are forbidden.

A telegram from Athens announces that the Greek Cabinet have decided to agree to the propositions of the Paris Conference and that the protocol will in all probability be signed.

A report from Constantinople says that Mr. Seward has instructed Mr. Morris, American Minister to Turkey, to order the mediation of the United States to the Sublime Porte.

The Chinese Embassy are meeting with a magnificent reception in Paris.

The opposition speakers in the French Chambers demand the restoration of diplomatic relations with Mexico.

A severe storm raged in Ireland yesterday.

A bill allowing trial by jury in all cases of violation of the laws for the regulation of the press has been passed by the Austrian Reichsrath.

Paraguay.

A letter has been received by his parents in Cattaraugus county from Porter C. Bliss, one of the American prisoners recently held by Lopez. He was at the date of the letter (December 19), on board the Guerrier, of Montevideo, on his way home, Lopez having surrendered him and his companion, Masterman, on condition that they should be tried in the United States for conspiring against the Lopez government.

Mexico.

By way of San Francisco we learn that affairs in Colima remain unchanged.

Cuba.

Three schooners, the Gypsy, Frank, and another, unknown, bound for Key West, are reported to have been captured recently by a Spanish man-of-war and taken into Havana.

Hayti.

Our Port au Prince letter is dated January 15. The fugitives were near Aux Cayes, and Salnave had offered to allow them to plunder the town if they took it. The French Admiral has demanded an apology from General Chevalier, commanding at Cap-Haitien, for his insults to French subjects. Demands from Mr. Seward had been received for explanation in regard to the gunboats Petion and Marzanza, carrying the United States flag.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department was reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed.

The Committee on Commerce reported the bill for a telegraph line to Asia. Considerable discussion ensued on a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to erect a new building for the extension of the Interior Department. Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Conkling, having a sharp passage at arms in the course of it. A communication was presented stating that Miss Vinnie Ream had completed her plaster cast of Mr. Lincoln and asking for the appropriation of \$5,000. The Congressional Appropriation bill was then taken up, and Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire proposed an amendment reducing the appropriation to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain relative to the prevention of the slave trade from \$12,000 to \$5,000, and afterwards he proposed another amendment reducing it to \$450. A spirited discussion ensued between Mr. Sumner and Mr. Patterson, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, under the Monday call, Mr. Robinson (democratic) introduced bills increasing the President's salary to \$100,000 and donating \$75,000 to the widow and children of President Lincoln. Others were introduced to present the Mintonomah and Agawam (gunboats) to the Greek government, and proposing an amendment to the constitution in reference to the Electoral College. A resolution to increase the compensation of civil employes ten per cent was laid on the table by a vote of 79 to 74. Mr. Orr introduced a joint resolution providing for the annexation of St. Domingo as a Territory, and moved the previous question, which was not seconded, and the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 110 to 63. A reso-

lution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest Florence Scannell for contempt in refusing to answer questions put to him by the New York Election Frauds Committee was adopted. It was resolved that evening sessions should be held hereafter, in order to dispose of the Internal Revenue bill in Committee of the Whole. The business on the Speaker's table was then taken up and the House adjourned.

The Legislature.

In the State Senate last evening bills were introduced to fix the rate of interest upon a loan or forbearance of any money or goods in action at seven per cent for one year, and after that a different rate, not to exceed ten per cent; to provide that the owner of any property against which a lien may be filed in the city of New York may, on notice of five days to the party who filed such lien, present sureties and thus relieve the property from the possession of the officers, and to provide that no sportsman shall shoot any bird or animal in Westchester county for five years after the passage of the act, under a penalty of \$50 for each offense.

In the Assembly bills were introduced in relation to the apprenticeship system; for regulating convict labor in State prisons, and relative to railroads transferring freight and their liability as common carriers. A communication was presented from the Board of Metropolitan Police, in which they state that in their opinion the salaries of patrolmen should not be increased, and that as many good men can be obtained at the present rate as are required. There are 2,374 policemen in the district.

Miscellaneous.

The United States Supreme Court decided yesterday that the income tax is constitutional.

The reported arrangement of the repeal difficulties between Nova Scotia and the New Dominion of Canada is based on the fact that Sir John A. Macdonald has agreed to introduce a measure in Parliament to have the Nova Scotia debt reduced to two millions on her entering the confederation and to grant the province a subsidy of about \$80,000 per year for ten years. A despatch has been received from England to the effect that no consideration of the repeal measure will be had by Mr. Gladstone.

The British troops serving in Ontario, Canada, are to be withdrawn after the 31st of May, except a company of rifles. London is to be abandoned as a military post.

Several dams at Danbury, Conn., gave way on Saturday night, and the water swept through the town with irresistible force, carrying away houses, trees, fences and bridges with it. Five persons were found drowned in the streams yesterday morning and eight or nine others are missing.

Secretary Browning, of the Interior, gave a reception to his colored messengers and their families on Saturday afternoon.

The cadets of Georgetown College paid a visit to President Johnson yesterday.

An explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred at a rock blasting in South Petersburg, Rensselaer county, N. Y., on Saturday morning, by which three men were killed and five injured.

Brigham Young has not been attacked by paralysis, but is reported quite well.

A locomotive exploded near Barnesville, Ohio, yesterday, killing the engineer and fireman and wounding three men.

Brooks and Orme, convicted of the murder of Theodore Brodhead at Stroudsburg, Pa., are to be executed on the 26th of February.

The City.

The inquest in the Rogers murder case was concluded yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict of death at the hands of some person unknown. The body was turned over by the Coroner to the District Attorney, who ordered them to be held. It is now asserted that the murder was committed for the purpose of securing the money on a life insurance on Mr. Rogers' life held by a speculator.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday the reports of the Central Park and Street Commissioners were received. Committees were appointed to make arrangements for a proper celebration of Washington's Birthday, and to proceed to Washington to obtain \$500,000 disbursed by the city for war purposes.

In the Lower Board several resolutions relative to procuring badges, manuals, &c., of slight importance, except in requiring a considerable outlay of money, were adopted. Numerous streets were ordered paved with Belgian pavement and a committee was appointed to devise measures for remedying the dirty condition of the streets.

In the Board of Health yesterday an inspector reported that there was no slaughtering of animals below Fortieth street. Dr. Harris reported that there were 426 deaths in this city last week. There were 1,368 persons married during the month of January, and 1,224 births.

The clothing cutters of the city held a meeting yesterday to consider the feasibility of striking for higher wages. A majority of the shops were reported in favor of a demand for an increase, but the measure was postponed until the other shops are heard from.

Frederick A. Goodall, Wesley Lynn and two other persons were brought before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, on a charge of defrauding the Pacific Railroad Company of \$184,000 by means of alleged false representations. The parties were committed without bail and the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

In the Superior Court, Trial Term, yesterday, Judge Monell took his seat on the bench for the transaction of business. There was, however, a very insufficient attendance of jurors, and the court in consequence adjourned till this morning.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Recorder Hackett opened the February Term. James Smith and Dennis Connor pleaded guilty to robbery in the first degree and were each sent to the State Prison for five years.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamship Polaris, Captain Ehlers, will leave Hoboken at two P. M. to-day for Havre and Hamburg. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The stock market yesterday was irregular and depressed in consequence of further Western legislation in frustration of prominent railway projects. Gold was weak and sold down to 135½.

With moderate arrivals, amounting to about 1,900 head, and a fair demand the market for beef cattle yesterday was quite steady at the following quotations:—Prime and extra, 16½c; a 17c; fair to good, 15c; a 16c; and inferior to ordinary, 14c; a 14½c. Milch cows were slow of sale, but being in limited supply were held at about former prices, viz.:—Prime and extra, \$60 a \$120; fair to good, \$75 a \$85; common, \$50 a \$70; inferior, \$45 a \$55. Veal calves were in moderate request, 12c a 15c for prime and extra, 10c a 11½c for common to good and 9½c a 10c for inferior. For sheep the market was passively active and prices were steady; the arrivals were light.

Extra were selling at 7½c a 7¾c, prime 6½c a 7½c, and common to good 5½c a 6½c. Swine were dull and prices were nominally 11c a 11½c, with arrivals of 1,761 head.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General Stanwood, of Alabama; Colonel M. Friedman, of Philadelphia, and W. S. Kingsbury, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General E. H. Marshall, of the United States Army, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman L. W. Ross, of Illinois; Judge Comstock, of New York; Captain Dodge, of the United States Army, and S. A. Dodge of Vermont, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Captain Watson, of the steamship Palmyra, and M. Scott, of Baltimore, are at the Hoffman House.

General L. F. Brennan, of Atlanta, Ga., and Joseph Farrell, of Charleston, S. C., are at the Westmoreland Hotel.

J. J. Shore, of St. Louis, and J. J. Stranahan, of Erie, Pa., are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Hiram Faulkner, of New York; B. James, of Buffalo, and Langdon Curtis, of Maine, are at the St. Julian Hotel.

Dr. Theophilus Mack, of St. Catharine, Canada, is at the New York Hotel.

Dr. F. Abbott and Francis Peabody, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—The preponderance in the city news is in favor of police news in all the papers. The things that happen oftentimes in the city and seem best worth telling are offenses against good order.

General Grant and the Radical Managers.

What Will They Do with Him?—What He May Do with Them.

What is to be done with General Grant? The sphinx continues dumb, and the listening worshippers gathered around him are in a painful state of perturbation. He seeks no conferences with the radical managers in the lump or in detail; he does not send for them, and when they call upon him to pump him he talks horse or offers them a choice cigar; he travels East, he travels West, he attends Union League welcomes, lawyers' dinners, wedding festivals and fashionable suppers; he walks among the bulls and bears of Wall street and rides behind a pair of fast trotters among the horse jockeys of Harlem lane; he sees everybody, talks with anybody, and yet nobody can get at the secret of his Cabinet or his policy. What does it all mean? Does he meditate the despotism of Cromwell, predicted by General Blair?—the treachery to human rights, feared by Wendell Phillips, or the defection of Captain Tyler or Andy Johnson?

These questions and such as these are not only perplexing the politicians, but exciting the public curiosity. But this suspense cannot last much longer. For the present General Grant, without an official notice of his election as President, may entertain the soldier's ideas of the propriety of silence on the subject; but next week the votes of the Electoral Colleges will be counted and the result proclaimed in Congress, and then, perhaps, he will disclose his chosen advisers and define his position. For a few days this week he is expected to be once more the lion of New York, and we understand that the managing politicians hereabouts intend to seize the opportunity to draw him out—to make him speak—to bring a pressure upon him which he cannot resist. They say that his reticence has been long enough respected; that the party which has made him President is entitled to some respect from him; that it will have no further evasions, trifling, hedging or humbugging; but that he must show his colors and declare his intentions or prepare for the fate of Johnson.

The recognized orthodox radical organ here has neither warning nor encouragement to give the faithful concerning Grant, but it sticks to the Tenure of Office law. On the other hand, the Jack-in-the-box, facing-both-ways, semi-republican organ hard by betrays the spirit of rebellion against the President elect. It tells him substantially that he does not understand his position; that he is not the master, but the servant; that even the wisdom of a still tongue in his case has ceased to denote a wise head; but that, on second thoughts, General Grant may be wisely left to his own discretion. Here we have a sharply given hint of mutiny and a silky apology; but the hint is suggestive of an approaching fight among the factions over the shoulders of Grant. As the matter stands it would appear that the first endorser of the paper of Jeff Davis holds the whiphand over the chosen orator of Andy Johnson. A few days more and we may have a solution of the mystery or confusion worse confounded; but we must take things as they come.

Meantime the House bill repealing the Tenure of Office law remains untouched in the Senate. The radical managers of that body distrust the silence of Grant. They are evidently resolved to bring him to terms in black and white before they give him their vote of confidence. We expect, therefore, that he will go into the White House bound with the shackles taken from Johnson and that so, under the law, he may be restrained from a general clearing out of the whiskey rings and all the other rings fattening upon their spoils from the Treasury and the taxpaying masses of the people. Not a doubt seems to be entertained anywhere that General Grant will faithfully carry out the reconstruction laws and all the other laws of Congress. The only fear seems to be that he may bring to light and break up the vast and comprehensive abominations and corruptions and robberies of the revenue rings and lobby coalitions of the republican party.

What, then, is General Grant to do, if, as President, he shall find himself tied up, like Johnson, with the Tenure of Office law? His true course will be to dismiss, as fast as he finds them, the official plunderers or confederates of the plunderers of the Treasury, and to put honest men in their places, with his reasons to the Senate, as the law requires, for these changes. In pursuing this policy let the President act upon evidence sufficient, in his own honest judgment, for a removal, and let him pursue this purpose to a general clearing out, and he may challenge the Senate to meet him upon this issue. He may have to fight a lobby capital of millions of money; his sweeping plan of reform may be checked by the Senate, but it will be supported by the country. Let him make this battle, and if hampered and delayed by the spoils coalitions of his first Congress, the next to be elected, in 1870, will be with him. In our judgment the only serious apprehensions entertained by the radical managers in reference to the Cabinet or the policy of Grant are their apprehensions of a break-up and dispersion of the hordes of radical spoilsmen and plunderers now fleeing the Treasury at the rate of hundreds of millions a year.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—Two important decisions by the United States Supreme Court are reported in to-day's HERALD. One of them expresses the opinion of the court that by a true construction of the Internal Revenue law it was not intended to tax the incomes of persons other than citizens of the United States, wherever resident, and of residents, whether citizens or not. It also limits the State jurisdiction to impose taxes. The other decision holds that the income tax is constitutional, defines its nature, and lays down the duty of assessors as to returns of income made in coin.

MR. SEWARD'S OFFER OF MEDIATION BY THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE.—It is now probable that the quarrel between Turkey and Greece will be satisfactorily settled without needing the intervention of the United States government. Still Mr. Seward's offer of mediation will doubtless be duly recognized by both Turkey and Greece. It will, moreover, serve a good purpose by reminding the European Powers that a great Power has sprung into existence on this side of the Atlantic.

Murders and Robberies—A Public Meeting Demanded.

What can be done to check the dreadful increase of crime in this city?

Where shall we look for relief?

Who is responsible?

These are questions that demand serious attention and speedy answers, and the prominent citizens of New York should immediately call a public meeting and let these interrogatories go before it with a force that will admit of no delay. Now is the time. It will not do to wait and leave the work to a vigilance committee.

Where to Purchase Real Estate—The Interoceanic Canal Question.

We have had all kinds of wild schemes in our State Department for the expenditure of the public money—a veritable mania for real estate speculations. Alaska was purchased for seven million two hundred thousand dollars, with all its icebergs, mineral wealth, cod fisheries, seals, fogs and Esquimaux. We have made several attempts to find it since we were permitted to hold our flag there; but, judging from the uncertainty of the reports that reach us, Alaska is a misty nothing—a seven million two hundred thousand dollar dream. When our real estate agent cooled off the public mind in the Polar regions he thought it might be refreshing to try a tropical entertainment. The wires were manipulated to serve up an island or two as an entrée previous to the heavier dish marked Mexico on the bill of fare. Nature willingly assisted in drawing attention to the speck called St. Thomas. The dish was tossed about until, between earthquakes, tidal waves and hurricanes, it was cooked to a turn. Our agent then announced that the price for this rare and extraordinary mixture was only seven millions of dollars. Nothing but a bite for Uncle Sam, and fit to eat at any moment, as it is constantly kept warm and ready to be served up, with all its population. But the Alaska purchase made our Congressional teeth chatter, and we said, "Please, Mr. Denmark, keep the St. Thomas dish warm for a time longer." Then came the charming little annexation scheme for St. Domingo. This made the American eagle shake his wings, and, looking about him, he said, "Include all the West India Islands, the Sandwich Islands and Fenian Ireland." Truly, the bird has such a capacious maw and voracious appetite that he cares but little what he eats.

We have had enough of seven million dollar tit-bits. Let us come down to the more solid food—something that will be of real value to us in the future. This something is Nicaragua, Costa Rica and the whole Panama and Darien Isthmus, from Chiriqui to six degrees north latitude, is the province of Chocoma—an entire area of about one hundred and eighteen thousand square miles, containing some five hundred and fifty thousand human beings, sufficiently variegated to lead to the supposition that every baby passes through a medium of prismatic colors before making his appearance as a blessing to earth. This territorial area is just about one-fourth that of Alaska. Down there land is generally sold by the square league—population and all—that is, practically. Now we suggest the purchase of this valuable little piece of real estate. It is what all the world is aiming at, and what all the commercial world wants. It is the highway of the nations. New Granada would willingly sell out her share of it, for she wants the money to support revolutions. Costa Rica might be disposed to sell Nicaragua, and Nicaragua, to retaliate, would sell Costa Rica. If this plan does not work there are plenty of so-called statesmen there who, taking pattern after some of our own, would sell out their countries for a song. There is little doubt that our astute real estate agent, by putting into play those qualities for which he is most famous, could purchase the territory we have mentioned, including its population, providing we gave the latter the inestimable boon of nigger suffrage.

We earnestly recommend that negotiations be immediately opened to get possession of this strip of territory so essential to us, and by the time the papers are drawn up and ratified our United States territory will be unbroken from the Polar Sea to the hinge of South America.

ANOTHER FATAL NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

On Saturday morning, at a rock blasting on the Lebanon Springs Railroad, in South Petersburg Rensselaer county, three men were killed by a premature explosion of nitro-glycerine and five were injured, one of them, at least, fatally. If science can supply no equally effective but less dangerous substitute for this terrible material, and not even any adequate protection against it, why should it not be entirely disused? Not all its conveniences can counterbalance the dreadful loss of life which it so frequently occasions.

Communication with the National Capital.

Congress should practically initiate the building of a government road for direct transit from this city to Washington. It is a disgrace to our progressive spirit that communication between the political and commercial capitals of the country should still depend upon the links of railroad by way of intermediate cities. As it is we just go to Philadelphia, then to Baltimore, and by way of the latter city we may be permitted to reach the national capital when it hits the good pleasure of the railroad magnates. As we are changed into different hand at each different city we are carried according to the conscience of different corporations and must make the best of the journey as one of the miseries of life. We want a road to go through in six hours, instead of ten or twelve, and the government must make it. Such a road in government hands would be an advantage to the whole country, as setting at example in the proper management of railroads and showing the good that might accrue if railroad property was not mainly looked upon as a basis for stock swindling. As it is our "great" roads are mere pretexts to save men from prosecution under the gambling law.

A BRIDGE ACROSS THE EAST RIVER.—The House Committee on Roads and Canals have agreed to report in favor of a bridge across the East River from New York to Brooklyn. When such a bridge shall have been built ferry-boat accidents will, happily, be numbered among "things that were."

The Grand Theatrical Campaign.

The grand theatrical campaign in New York was fairly opened last night. The Shakspearian revival, so eagerly expected, began at Wallack's with "Much Ado About Nothing," and will be continued on Wednesday evening at Booth's superb new theatre with "Romeo and Juliet." The "legitimate" thus moves solidly to the front. Meanwhile the spectacular and the burlesque hold their own at more than a dozen theatres. *Opéra bouffe*, which may be defined as double-distilled and refined negro minstrelsy, "done into French," reigns in "La Périhole," at Fisk's Grand Opera House, and yesterday evening it took a fresh lease of life at Graul's French theatre in the first representation of "La Fleur de Thé," with its Offenbachian music by Lecocq and with all its grotesque and whimsical *chénosees*. Lyda Thompson's burlesque troupe made its first appearance at Niblo's last night in the gorgeous Oriental extravaganza of "The Forty Thieves." A grand spectacular drama was, as usual, on the programme at the Bowery. Lingard and his company did the burlesque at the Theatre Comique. "Ye Field of ye Cloth of Gold" glittered at Wood's Museum. Brougham's theatre offered almost as many varieties of entertainment as the Tammany. Owens' comedies were a powerful attraction at the Broadway, and all the theatres in town, major and minor, were fully thronged.

The internal revenue reports have testified so clearly to the immense receipts of almost every New York theatre during the present season that the self-constituted patrons of Italian opera have been stimulated to attempt to revive it. But they seem to have forgotten that it is utterly impossible to revive Italian opera without securing the highest operatic talent. The attempt will be ridiculously futile unless such artists as Nilsson and Patti shall be secured at any cost. The only really successful opera manager in this country was Señor Marty, from the Tacon theatre, at Havana. Originally a fisherman, he knew well how to spread his nets. He began his managerial career by enlisting the services of two first class artists. The merited success which he won encouraged him subsequently to engage four artists of the same high order. With them he soon amassed a fortune large enough to justify him in extending his operations to the United States, and here he became a millionaire, thanks to his recognition of the fact that the musical public will pay liberally only for the very best talent. Is there no one among our railway kings bent on rushing into opera—who will be shrewd enough to profit by Señor Marty's example and go and do likewise? If not, the revival of grand Italian opera in New York must still be indefinitely postponed.

CONGRESS WILL NOT ANNEX ST. DOMINGO TO THE UNITED STATES.—Congress is evidently tired of the scheme for annexing the Dominican Republic as one of the Territories of the United States government. It defeated yesterday by an overwhelming vote Mr. Orth's joint resolution in favor of the scheme. Congressmen begin to think that we have negroes enough at home without annexing an island full of them.

BURSTING OF DAMS IN CONNECTICUT.—

The bursting of three dams in Danbury, Conn., last Sunday evening, involved the loss, it is feared, of twelve or fifteen lives, as well as the destruction of several bridges, houses and smaller structures. This casualty, which human precaution might certainly have prevented, had almost the same shocking characteristics as a great inevitable convulsion of nature.

Russia and the European Powers.

Cable despatches inform us that Russia has at last advised Greece to accede to the propositions of the Conference of Paris. The Greek government, it is added, is likely to yield. It must yield, we say. It cannot help it. From the same source we learn that the conduct of the Spanish government towards the Papal Nuncio has been condemned by all the foreign representatives, with the single exception of that of Russia. It now becomes more and more apparent that if Russia is anything she is anti-Catholic. Her antagonism to Rome has long been well known. In this Greek and Spanish quarrel it has been specially made manifest. Besides this it must be admitted that Russia is becoming year by year less and less European. Her position is one of isolation. With Europe she has little sympathy; with Asia she has only the sympathy of the conqueror. Russia, in fact, stands alone. Over those immense regions which stretch from the Baltic to the Pacific, and whence in olden times emerged the hordes who trampled down the worn out and corrupt empire of the Cæsars, she holds absolute control. No such conquering hordes can ever again destroy the civilization of the West. On the other hand, however, Russia will give unity to the entire north of the Eastern hemisphere, and will become a controlling power in giving the new civilization to Asia. Evidently Russia seeks to work out her destiny in the East. England is working there now and is already controlling the millions of Hindostan. America is touching Asia on her Eastern border. Russia, however, in some respects has an advantage over both Powers. Her aggressive energy is more religious than that of any other Power, and for that very reason success is more likely to attend her. With Russia as her champion the Greek Church bids fair to become the religion of one half of Asia at no distant day. Meanwhile her policy in Europe can only be understood when it is borne in mind that she is nothing if not religious and anti-Catholic.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—

There are a great number of bogus stockjobbing concerns in this city which prey upon the credulity of the people and plunder them to the extent of millions annually. Among the most prominent and the most dangerous are the life insurance companies. We intend on some future day to exhibit the inside workings of these concerns and let the public see where their money goes, who reap the profits and who gather in the benefits.

GOOD PLACE FOR THE POLICE.—The other day the police made a splendid haul of thieves on the cars coming in from Connecticut. By thus carefully watching all the cars that come in from the rural districts it is hoped that the metropolis may be kept tolerably pure.

Immigration—Where It Goes To—The South All Behind.

Last year there arrived at the port of New York 213,686 emigrants. As nearly all the emigrants to this country arrive here this gives us a correct idea of the stream of immigration for 1868. The number is not quite as large as in some previous years, but the stream is steady and continuous, and will increase, no doubt, with the progress of the country and as our domestic troubles resulting from the war become settled. Nearly half the emigrants were from Germany, not quite a fourth from Ireland, over twenty-nine thousand from England, and upwards of fourteen thousand from Sweden. Relatively immigration from Germany and England is on the increase. According to a record kept at the Bureau, Castle Garden, the destination of these immigrants was chiefly to the West, if we except the sixty-five thousand set down for New York, all of whom did not, however, remain here. Over thirty-four thousand went to Illinois, sixteen thousand to Wisconsin, eleven thousand to Ohio, and so on throughout the West. The South is all behind, for very few immigrants go there, and yet there is no part of the United States where better opportunities are afforded to get good wages, to acquire property and to be prosperous generally, while the climate is far superior to that of the Western States. The truth is the people of Europe and those of them who emigrate are prejudiced against the South, and are ignorant of the advantages there. The Western States have had agents in Europe and at this port to represent in glowing colors the opportunities for doing well in the West. The railroad companies to and in that section have done the same. In this way the stream has been kept steadily running in that direction. But who has spoken for the South? What agents have enlightened the immigrants about the rich soil, fine climate, cheap lands and abundant natural resources of the South? What railroad companies have endeavored to turn the current that way? The South, with all its superior advantages, is far behind. It should have agents both here and scattered about Europe to represent the facts, and should make a bold and persevering effort, to draw a portion at least of the annual tide of immigration to its prolific territory. There never was a better time than the present to make their efforts; for slavery is extinguished, land is very cheap and the Southern people everywhere earnestly desire immigrants from both the North and Europe.

WHISKEY RING IN THE SENATE.—It is evident the whiskey ring is strong in the Senate. It will not repeal the Tenure of Office act because that would give General Grant an opportunity to oust the whiskey revenue thieves and to purify the government. The Senators go in for the whiskey ring. That binds them together.

NIGGER IN THE FENCE.—The grand Washington parade called the Inauguration Ball has been killed by the nigger. The niggers wanted to go (not to black the boots), and the Washington people dared not refuse, on account of the politicians; so they have made up their minds not to have any ball. Thus the nigger is becoming a touchstone.

Nicely Balanced.

In the tightrope organ of the radicals in this city we find an article on Grant and the Cabinet makers that we look upon as one of the finest things in modern literature. It comes out splendidly for Grant and decides off-hand that he has an absolute, indefeasible, inalienable, indisputable right to be advised and to choose his own advisers—that is, make his own Cabinet. It is "narrow-minded and ignorant selfishness" for others to hold that they know how to suit Grant with a Cabinet better than he can suit himself. This is admirable, positive, clear, and will please Grant; it will also please the supporters of Grant in Congress, "if any he has."

The same article also comes out in the finest possible terms for those who want to make Grant's Cabinet, states their case with felicitous perspicuity and demonstrates in the most convincing and even irresistible manner that it is blockheaded obstinacy and impudence for Grant to think of choosing his own Cabinet, and declares explicitly that if he attempts this he must be put down and consigned at once to that limbo in which John Tyler and Andy Johnson will forever mumble political rubbish. "The government of this country," says the organ, "is a party government, one in which the wishes and views of the dominant party must control. No President, therefore, can hope for success in carrying on its administration in disregard of these views."

This will please the men who want to make Grant's Cabinet; and as the men who want to make that Cabinet and the men who want Grant to make it constitute nearly the whole American people, it is at once obvious that everybody will be pleased. Truly it is a rare gift to be master of a style that can thus make all men happy.